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WHAT I SAW AND HEARD.

Ubiquitous! Col. Geo. W. Williams. You all remember George, of course, well, he is engaged to a English girl whom he met on the steamer. It was love at sight [for her]. The young lady was so afraid that she would lose her "Ophelia" that she went in person to Consul New, London, "to ask his advice on the legal points involved in her marriage with a colored gentleman." Just what the American Consul said is not told, but the Colonel left for Belgium with the understanding that on his return they are to be married. He's a dandy, ain't he? If he don't marry the queen it will not be for the lack of—well nerve.

Robert Biggs, a colored man was lynched at Hernando, Miss., "Saturday morning. I wonder where this thing is to end. Anybody can tramp up a charge against any colored man they have a grudge against and he is lynched at once. To hate and despise us is daily taught white children. I passed an old soldier on F St. the other day and heard him say to a little white boy: "You work for a nigger? Can you find nobody else to work for?" And yet this hound will solicit colored people to purchase his stuff. I firmly believe that our big God will visit these people with a curse, the like of which has never been seen.

Mrs. John A. Logan carried off the prize and the hearts of everybody last week, not only by her genial manners and beautiful illuminations at her residence, but for the taste displayed in her selection of the dispensers of refreshments. August Savoy, Lincoln Brown and few more of the boys were as dapper and trim as kittens at play while passing around the good things. These young men do not intend to let Uncle Sam rob them of an opportunity to pick up an extra penny. That they understand thoroughly the business of the "Knights of the Tray," those who saw them in action will bear testimony. Savoy and Brown caterers.

Hon. John R. Lynch, if reports be true, must have been in a dyspeptic mood when he made his annual invasions on Negro journals not long since. I have, heretofore, looked upon him as being too astute to give utterance to such rot. Mr. Lynch, cannot if he would, deny that the colored journals have not been of great service to him in securing office. Colored papers, we admit, have not as yet reached that excellence of white dailies, yet they mean much to us. It shows progress and if Mr. Lynch would get a little of his money into one issue of a white paper, he would beget a practical illustration of his love and faith in his own race upon whose shoulders he has climbed into prominence. Our public men must take another tack, if they will not aid our enterprises, they certainly must not run them down. A word to the wise.

I do think that some of us are too slow and poky to live. The very things that ought to be noised abroad are most carefully kept silent. Rev. Justin D. Fulton was in the city last week to tell the colored people of his recent visit South and what he saw there. Instead of hundreds to greet and encourage him there was but a handful of people. His talk was most ineffective and those who were lucky to be present were well paid for going out. I happened by mere chance to hear of his intended talk and I hurried around and notified a half dozen friends. We should make it a business to tell our friends of visits of such men and not spend our time in scandal gossip. At this time we need all the friends we can get and if we do not turn out in large numbers, they will, and justly, conclude that we don't care.

Commander Kellogg's friends offer rather a lame explanation of their sailor's conduct in asking for leave. To show that he is not prejudiced against colored men they published an extract from a letter of Minister Thompson who implores Kellogg to send him one of his photographs. But strange to say they overlooked the fact that Thompson's letter shows most conclusively that he had doubts about Kellogg, for he says: "I do not

know that I am perfectly right, but I hope the feeling of sincere friendship is mutual." But it is not stated that Kellogg granted the prayer. But what if he did, that proves nothing. Jeff Davis has given his picture to several of his former slaves. Thompson, like his predecessors, was glad enough to travel on the ordinary ocean steamer, but Mr. Douglass, to whom honor is not new, demands his rights and so excites the ire of these big heads in the Navy. The Secretary of the Navy should investigate the matter. Mr. Douglass as United States Minister is entitled to and should receive all the honor due him.

KING MARLEUX.

BLACK MEN ORGANIZE.

ILLINOIS NEGROES FORM A LEAGUE.

CLAIMING THAT THEY HAVE BEEN UNFAIRLY TREATED IN THE STATE WHICH PRODUCED ABRAHAM LINCOLN—THEY WILL NOW WORK OUT THEIR OWN SALVATION.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 7.—Nearly a hundred colored men met here in State convention to-day to discuss their status in Illinois and the nation and devise means to improve their political and material condition. The Negroes are at last awaking to the fact that while they are regarded with intense affection by republican politicians just before elections they are soon forgotten after their votes have been counted, and are not even treated with fairness in the charitable institutions of the State which claims the honor of producing Abraham Lincoln, is presided over by a republican governor, represented in the nation's highest legislative body by two republican senators. Denied recognition by the party which has profited by their support, occupying an inferior position in every field of endeavor, deluded by the false promises of pretended friends, they met to-day with a determination to adopt decisive measures, and took a long step forward by organizing themselves into the "Colored Man's State League of Illinois," which will doubtless become a definite factor in State politics. The call for the convention, which was read, declared that the time had arrived "when leading and active colored republicans should deliberate and confer upon the present condition of the race and the principles and measures important to their welfare, progress and general improvement. Their civil, political and intellectual advancement can only be promoted through the channel of organization, for in the multitude of counselors only is there strength and wisdom."

John C. Jones, of Chicago, who is the leader of the movement, called the conference to order, and in an impassioned address recounted the wrongs heaped upon the colored people North as well as South. He said the interests of the colored people would be advanced if they would unite with labor organizations, and warned them that they need not look to Congress for any additional legislation for their protection. Referring to what had recently occurred at the town of Lawrence, in this State, when colored men were beaten and shot, he declared that nothing had been done by either the county or State authorities to bring the perpetrators of the outrage to justice. There was not a charitable institution in the State under State or county control, he said, in which the same treatment is accorded to colored inmates that is bestowed on the whites. The managers of the institutions should be made to understand that discriminations of this character must cease. The federal government had done nothing to put a stop to the outrages to which the colored people were subjected in the North, and the State government was equally remiss in duty as to abuses in the charitable institutions of Illinois. "It is a well known fact," said the speaker, "that for years the colored people in Illinois and other western States have been led by self-constituted colored leaders who live in the District of Columbia and in Mississippi and in Louisiana, by such men as Fred. Douglass, B. K. Bruce, P. S. Pinchback, and lesser lights, who have been reaping a rich harvest by misrepresenting the colored people of this country. The interest of these self-appointed colored leaders have been stimulated only. Their real

subject is self-aggrandisement. The colored people of Illinois want to be represented by men of their own State, men of brain and character and not mere political jugglers." The speaker denounced trusts and monopolies, and declared that they must be destroyed and that the time was fast approaching when the laboring classes must be recognized.

At the conclusion of Mr. Jones' speech Rev. T. M. Henderson delivered an address of welcome to the delegates, which was responded to by Wm. Henry Baker, of Chicago. A permanent organization was effected by electing E. H. Morris, of Chicago, chairman, and W. A. Joiner, of Springfield, secretary.

An organization was then formed to be known as the "Colored Man's State League of Illinois." The officers elected are: E. H. Morris, of Chicago, president; John C. Jones, of Chicago, first vice-president; John J. Byrd, of Cairo, second vice-president; E. H. Wright, of Springfield, Sec. E. Roey, of Braidwood, treasurer. An executive committee of nine was also appointed. The league will meet annually, and its object is the advancement of the interests of the colored people, educationally, civilly, politically, industrially and socially.

Chairman Morris was directed to appoint a committee of nine to investigate the charges made by Mr. Jones as to discrimination against colored men in the charitable institutions of the State. The conference will continue in session tomorrow, and in the evening will be addressed by Governor Fifer, Senator Callom, Hannibal C. Carter and Robert Mitchell, of Chicago. It is expected that the governor and the senator will then declare anew their devotion to the Negro and his interests. The present movement is understood to be the first step toward the organization of a national colored league with headquarters at Chicago.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

WHAT IS SAID HE HAS DONE FOR THE NEGRO NORTH—GIVE THE OLD MAN CREDIT.

To the "Colored Veteran." William Belkizer, of New York City, Preston Jackson, of Oxford, Ohio, Jeremiah Perkins, of Rochester, N. Y., young colored men, were taken by Mr. Frederick Douglass into his family the same as his own sons—fed, clothed and taught the printers trade—all at Mr. Douglass' expense and before the war. Nathaniel Moore, another young Negro was brought up and school ed by Mr. Douglass. Miss Mary Smith of Troy, N. Y., now married and residing in California, was also reared and educated in Mr. Douglass' family along with his own children. Since the war, William E. Winston, a young Negro refugee from Alabama, was taken by Mr. Douglass at the age of fourteen, kept in school for five years at Rochester, N. Y., put to printers trade, and at the time of his death was receiving \$90.00 per month at the Government Printing Office. Charles Mitchell, of Maryland, up to a few years ago, made his home with Mr. Douglass and was kept in school for several years. Only last week he paid Mr. Douglass a visit, and he is doing well. A score of other young colored men, if they cared to own the truth, can testify to the material aid given them by Mr. Douglass time after time, while trying to learn a trade or get an education. No enterprise of any importance, gotten up by colored people of this country, either before or since the war, but what has had his material support—not one.

These facts are pretty well known to colored people worth considering, with perhaps a few exceptions, but as a correspondent of "The Washington Bee" asks "how many colored men and women have he ever helped to get an education or learn a trade? and what public enterprise has he ever encouraged with his vast means?" I thought to recall the foregoing instances coming under my personal observation.

I don't know that Mr. Douglass is under any more obligation to educate other people's children than any other man. I don't know of a single obligation that he is under to his race (so called.) I don't know that he ever held a position of any profit by their votes or encouragement. If ever a man in this world can lay claim to being

self-made, that man is Mr. Douglass. He has never claimed leadership. He has never been an officer seeker for himself, though he has a right to accept office, or say what he liked when asked. The young Negroes of today, who are spending their time and talent in trying to bring him into disrepute with his people, are the very ones who should be the most thankful for his past services, for had it not been for his early efforts, and those associated with him, they would today be on the plantations of their parents former masters.

I trust I may be pardoned for taking up so much of your limited space in my reply to the gentleman from Albany, whose non de plume is "Saracen."

ARAB.

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